TRICONTINENTAL

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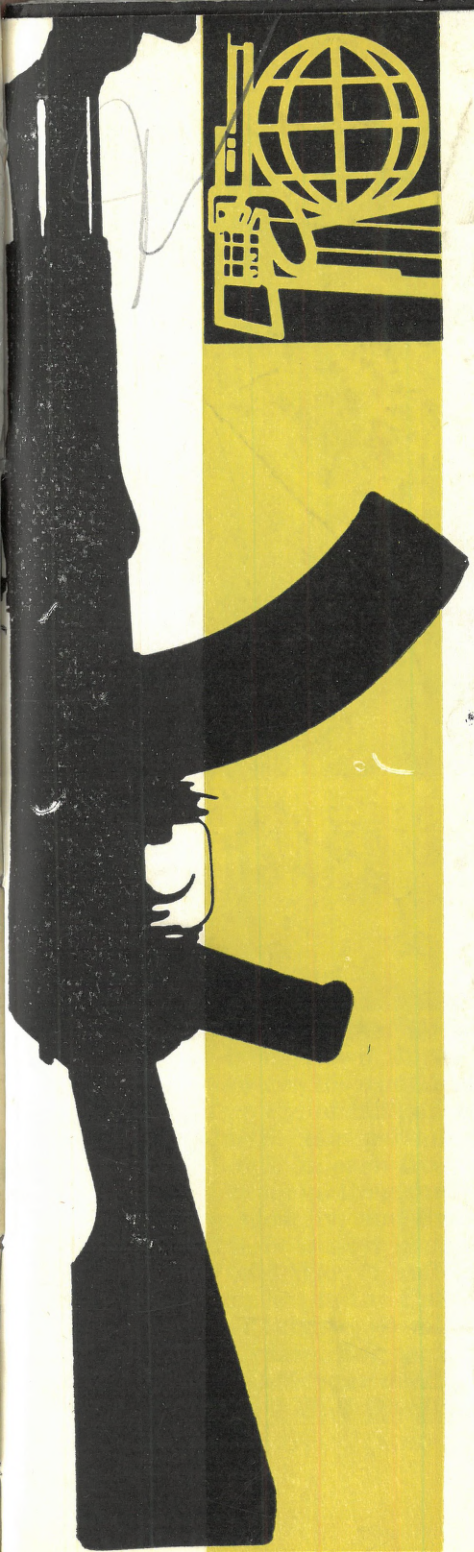

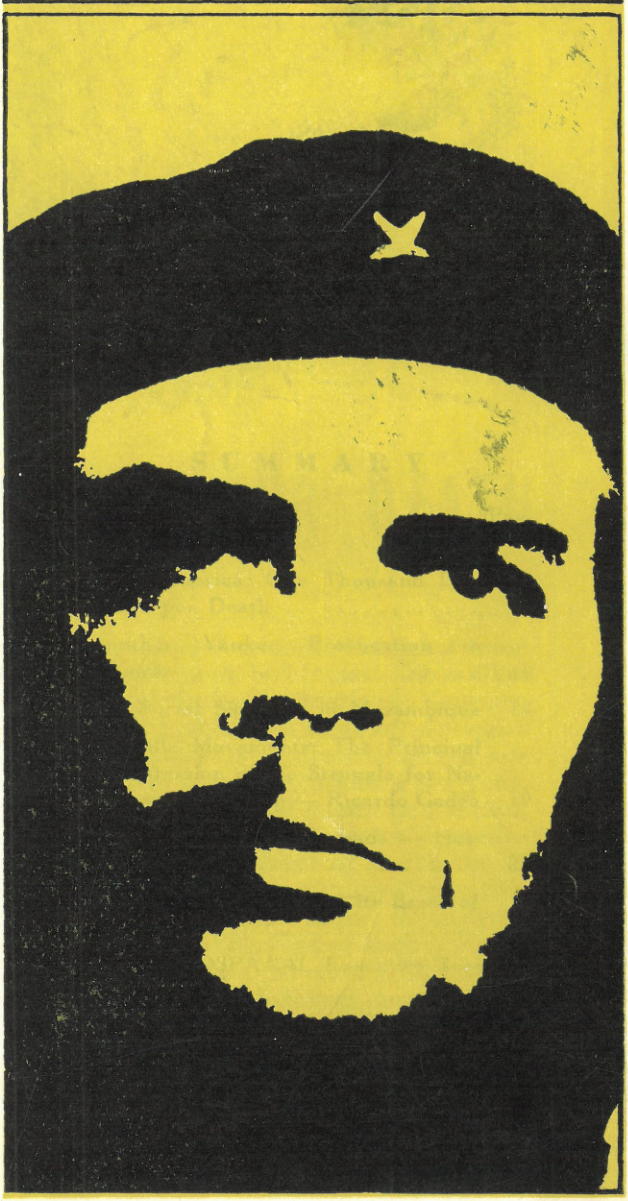

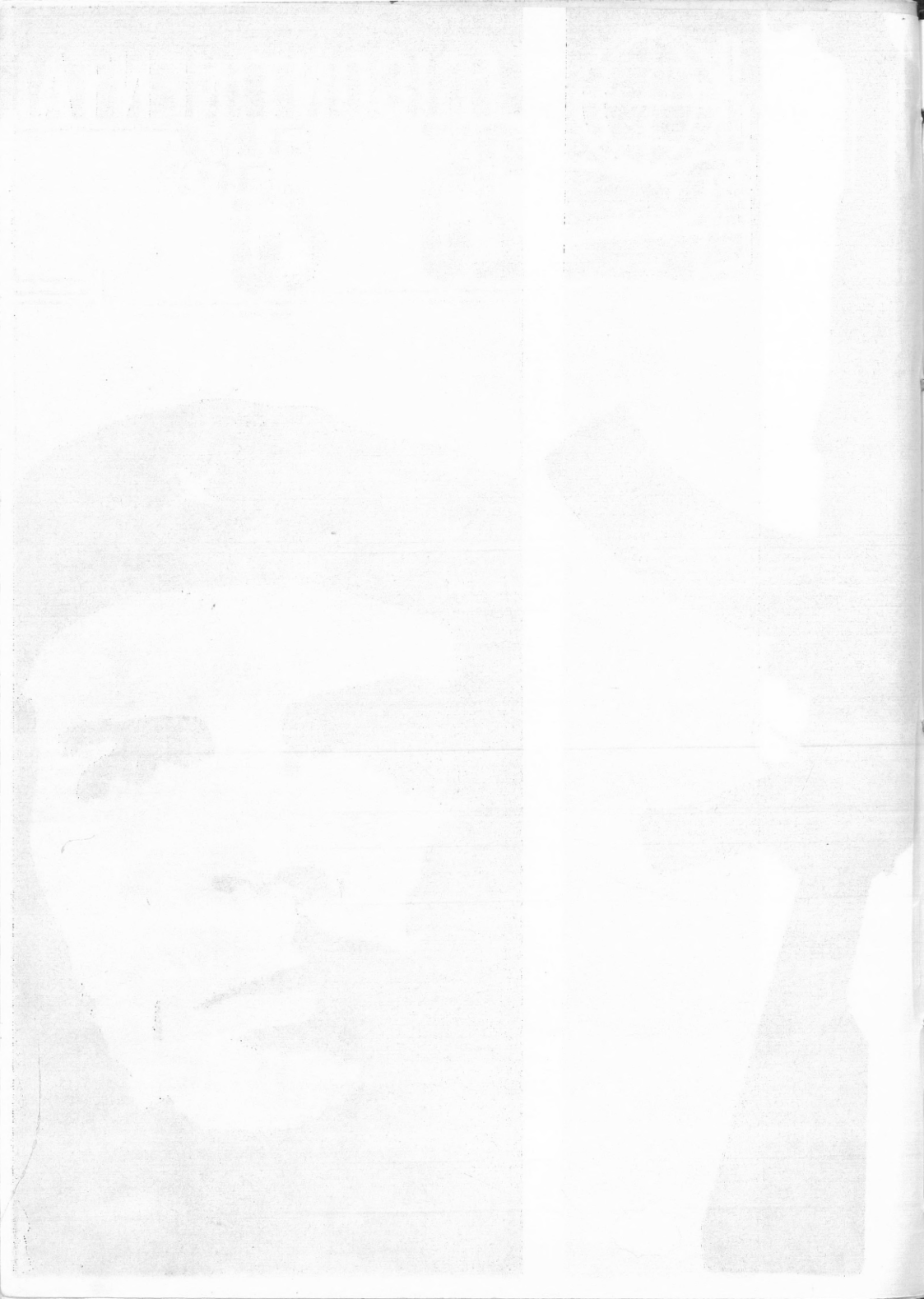

SUMMARY

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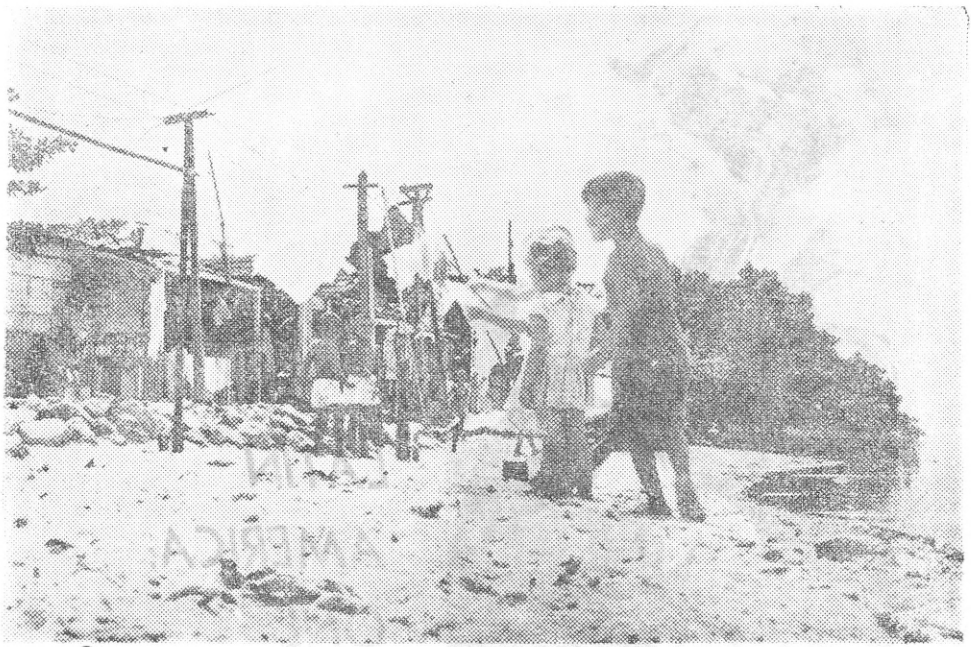
LATIN AMERICA: ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DEATH

"The summary of this nightmare which torments America from one end to the other is that in this continent of almost 200 million human beings, two thirds of whom are Indians, Mestizos, Negroes, those who are discriminated against... in this continent of semicolonies, there die of hunger, of curable diseases or of premature old age some four persons per minute, some 5,500 per day, 2 million per year, some 10 million each five years. These deaths could easily be averted, but nevertheless they continue. Two-thirds of Latin America's population lives briefly, and lives under a constant threat of death. In 15 years this holocaust has brought about twice as many deaths as the First World War... and it still rages. Meanwhile there flows from Latin America to the United States a constant torrent of money; some $4,000 per minute, $5 million per day, $2 billion per year, $10 million each five years. For each thousand dollars which leaves us one body remains. $1,000 per death! that is the price of what is called imperialism, $1,000 PER DEATH, FOUR DEATHS EVERY MINUTE!"

(II Declaration of Havana)



According to data published in the U. S. Commerce Department Magazine, "Survey of Current Business," from September, 1967 to December 31, 1966, Latin American indebtedness to the United States, both long-term and short-term, amounted US$ 19,388 million. Of this, US$ 15,184 million (78.3% of the total) were owed to the private sector and US$ 4,204 million to the U. S. goverment and its agencies for foreign economic assistance. The total Latin American debt represents 17.33% of all U. S. assets and investments throughout the world.

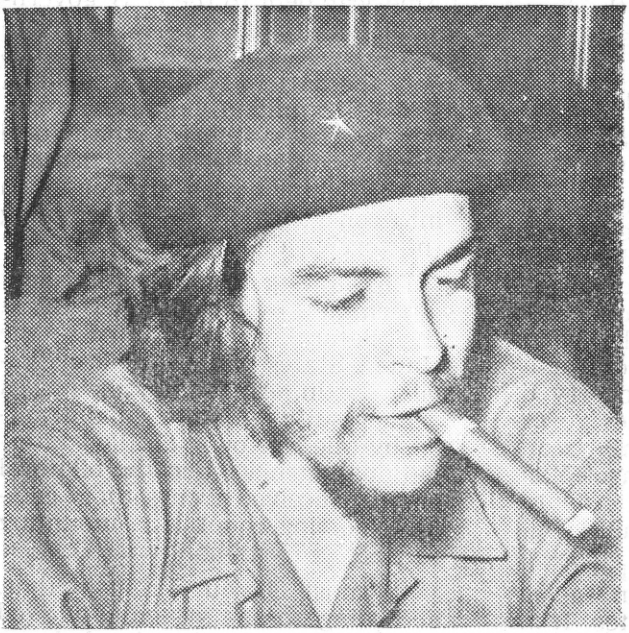
Another important breakdown on the Latin American debt to the United States shows that long-term debts constitute 84.7% of the total, that is US$ 16,430 million, with US$ 12,336 million owed to the private sector. The latter constitutes 75.1% of the total long-term debt. Within the private sector, the main item is direct investments, which amounts to US$ 9,894 million or about 80% of the total in that sector. The details and breakdown we have just presented can be seen in the table which accompanies this article.

The evolution of direct private investments and their yield

The assumption often made to the effect that direct investments by U. S. private capital are declining is false. During 1965 and 1966 they experienced their greatest

annual increases, amounting to US$ 459 and 463 million respectively, since the increase in 1958 of US$ 317 million over the previous year. The fact that during the 1960-1965 period the average annual increase was limited to US$ 258 million has contributed to the forming of this opinion. Also contributing to this false impression is the fact that in some countries of the region it has dropped, even though this drop has been well compensated for by the increase in the other countries. At present, almost all the countries in Latin America, especially those ruled by militarists are encouraging foreign private capital to invest in the countries they oppress, by offering every facility and especially the unlimited remittance of profits in dollars to the investor country.

A study of the income from such direct investments of U. S. private capital during the five-year period of 1961-1965 shows the following: In 1965, the amount of these investments had increased by US$ 1,225 million over 1961, and during those five years US$ 4,329 million had been remitted to the United States with only US$ 2 million in new investments outflow, that is, a net remittance of US$ 4,327 million in profits, patent rights, interests and all other small charges made by these foreign companies. In this way the aforementioned increase in investments during the five year period was due to re-investments of the acquired



TO CREATE TWO, THREE, MANY VIET-NAMS

profits in the recipient country, discounting the re-invested profits to the aforementioned net remittance we get a total of US$ 5,552 million in profits in the five years, that is, an average of US$ 1,110 million every year. The rates of annual profit during those five years were as follows: 8.94%, 9.03, 9.25, 10.17 and 9.88. As can be seen, the percentage of profits followed an upward trend from 1961 to 1964, with a small decline in 1965 in relation to the previous year. We consider as profits, in addition to those included on their balance sheets by the investing companies, the other benefits such as interests, patent rights, and other small items which they add to their remittances, since they are not properly broken down in the sources consulted. We also consider them as such because in the final analysis they too are profits from the exploitation of the businesses of these companies.

Investments in stocks and other private investments

This item, which appears in the table among the private investments with an asset in 1966 of US$ 2,482 million is made up of investments by commercial banks and private capitalists in stocks, bonds and other obligations of companies which appear as the property of Latin Americans or the governments in that region. This is another form of penetration of Yankee private capital, less ostentatious but also very profitable.

During the five-year period of 1961-1965 US$ 807 million was remited to the United States from this source and only US$ 208 million went to Latin American, with the income surpassing outflow by US$ 519 million, an annual average of US$ 104 million net income.

COMPARISON WITH LATIN AMERICA'S LONG-TERM FOREIGN DEBT

According to the annual report of the World Bank for the 1966-1967 fiscal year, the Latin American long and medium-term foreign debt —which includes the credits granted to 20 Latin American countries, including Guyana and Jamaica but excluding Haiti, the bilateral credits as well as those granted by multilateral agencies amounted to US$ 11,460 million by June 30, 1966. This is an estimate in round figures.

This total includes the Latin American debt to the U. S. government and its agencies for development on a long-term basis, but only the part to be paid in dollars, US$ 3,585 million, because according to the system of the World Bank, loans made in the currency of the debtor nation are not taken into consideration in determining the foreign debt.

Discounting from the total debt determined by the World Bank, the bilateral credits granted by the United States and payable in dollars, Latin America still has a debt, resulting from credits granted by the various so-called international agencies and the bilateral credits received from other capital-exporting countries, amounting to US$ 7,875 million.

It must be understood that, according to the system followed by the World Bank, the balance

owed by the debtor nations refers to the total amunt contracted for, that is, it includes the portion of these credits undisbursed by the creditor nations or loan organizations which in addition to the US$ 11,460 million owed by Latin America in 1966 rose to US$ 2,000 million or 17.5% of the total debt. And for those amounts contracted with the loan organizations but not yet delivered to the debtors, commissions and a low interest, generally 1%, which, added to the commissions, amounts to up to 1.75% (1-3/4), are charged, as in the case of the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank).

The Servicing of the Foreign Debt

According to the aforementioned study made by the World Bank, the servicing of the Latin American foreign debt (resulting from those loans which are said to be for development), a servicing which includes interests plus partial amortizations, amounted to US$ 1,850 million in 1966, or 16.1% of the US$ 11,460 million debt.

Annual outflow from Latin America resulting from the servicing of foreign capital

If to the US$ 1,850 million which the World Bank calculates left Latin America as a result of the servicing of the foreign debt, we add an estimated average of US$ 1,000 million which U. S. private capital extracts in profits from direct investments and investments in stocks, not including the amortizations, we get an outflow of some US$ 2,850 million for 1966, for the long-term debt of US$ 7,875 million contracted with the United States, a total of US$ 23,796 million.

Latin American indebtedness to the United States

This accounts for the major part of the drainage, the remainder of which is made up of what is extracted by private direct investments and investments in stocks from other capital exporting countries, although these investments are much smaller than those in the United States.

Dollars on the books and in reality

Those thousands of millions of Yankee assests in Latin America are mere book-keeping. What initial capital produced US$ 9,854 million at which their direct investments were evaluated in 1966? We have already seen that in the five-year period of 1961-1965 alone, the value of these investments increased by US$ 1,225 million and only US$ 2 million left the United States in the form of new capital, while US$ 4,329 million in profits were remitted to the United States. So what they initially invested, plus the new capital they invested later, has already been drained off and then some, and quite a number of years ago.

"America, a forgotten continent in the last liberation struggles, is now beginning to make itself heard through the Tricontinental and, in the voice of the vanguard of its peoples, the Cuban Revolution, will today have a task of much greater relevance: creating a Second or a Third Viet Nam, or the Second and Third Viet Nam of the world.

"We most bear in mind that imperialism is a world system, the last stage of capitalism —and it must be defeated in a world confrontation. The strategic end of this struggle should be the destruction of imperialism. Our share, the responsibility of the exploited and underdeveloped of the worlds is to eliminate the foundation of imperialism: our oppressed nations, from where they extract capitals, raw materials, technicians and cheap labor, and to which they export new capitals —instruments of domination—, arms and all kinds of articles; thus submerging us in an absolute dependence.

"The fundamental element of this strategic end shall be the real liberation of all people, a liberation that will be brought about through armed struggle in most cases and which shall be, in our America, almost indefectibly, a Socialist Revolution."

TABLE

Latin American debt to the United States in 1966

In Millions of US$

Long-term debt		**16,430**
Private investments		12,336
Direct investments	9,854	
Investments in stocks and others	2,482	
U. S. Goverment and its agencias:		
Long-term credit		4,094
To be paid in dollars	3,585	
To be paid in the currency of the debtor country	509	
Short-term debts		2,958
Private investments	2,848	
U. S. Goverment and its agencies	110	
Total long and short-term debt		**19,388**
Distribution by sectors		
Private sector		15,184
State sector (goverment and its agencies)		4,204
Total assets and credits		19,388

SOURCE: "Survey of Current Business," September, 1967.

ANOTHER YANKEE PROVOCATION IN KOREA

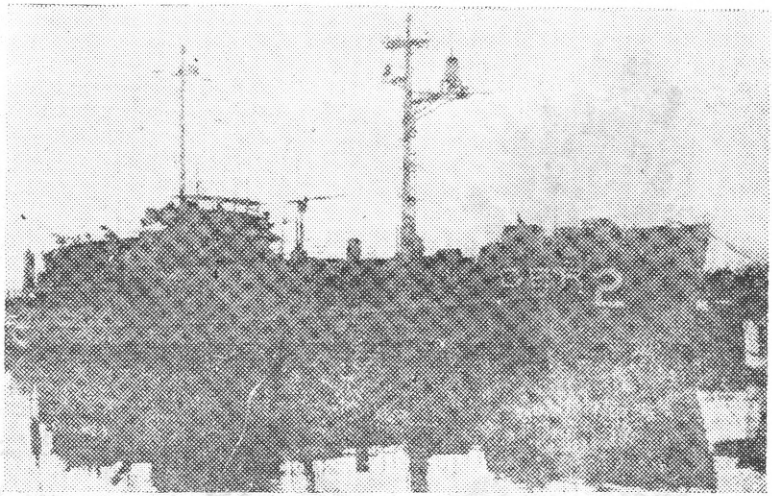
The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to unleash a new war in Korea have recently reached a very serious stage.

The U.S. imperialists, who have been constantly carrying out aggressive acts against the DPRK, have taken an extremely grave and provocative step by infiltrating an armed spy ship in January of this year.

The spy ship "U.S. Pueblo," especially armed and equipped with various spy devices, was captured by the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army on January 23rd last in the territorial waters of the DPRK, at 39 degrees 17.4 minutes north latitude, 127 degrees 45.9 minutes east longitude, in the Eastern Gulf of Korea, while spying on a series of military and state secrets, such as various military installations on the various ports and along the coasts the DPR of Korea, thus following instructions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors now illegally occupying South Korea have been running amok with war preparations, reinforcing their military effectives, bringing into South Korea all kinds of new weapons and equipment for military operations and expanding the military installations, and have been ceaselessly carrying out all kinds of acts of military provocation against the DPRK on land, air and seas.

The U.S. imperialists have intensified their provocations since Johnson, a war merchant, visited South Korea to make new plans for unleashing a new war, in complicity with the Pak-



Chung Hee clique and the Japanese militarists.

The latest aggressive act of U.S. imperialism's armed spy ship "U.S. Pueblo" is a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, a link in the chain of maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, planned and aimed at provoking a new war in Korea, as well as a grave criminal act that intensifies even more the tensions in the Far East and in the world.

The firm decision adopted by the DPRK in capturing the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship constitutes the legitimate exercise of the sacred rights of the DPRK that no one can deny, it is a righteous decision and due an-

swer to the aggressors, who are blindly and frantically rushing to provoke a war.

The truth about the crimes committed by the "U.S. Pueblo," U.S. imperialism's armed spy ship, has been clearly and undeniably exposed before the world by the confession of the captain of the captured ship.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have taken the case of the "U.S. Pueblo" to the U.N. in order to cover up and justify their criminal acts while, on the other hand, have brazenly unleashed a war hysteria, claiming that they would take so-called revenge measures by extensively mobilizing their armed forces.

The presentation of the case of the "U.S. Pueblo" to the U.N. Security Council by the U.S. imperialists is a shameless act aimed at using the U.N. once again for their aggressive purposes.

As is widely known, the U.N. has a long and shameful history as instrument for U.S. aggression in the Korean war of aggression provoked by U.S. imperialism in 1950-53.

Today, under the flag of the U.N., the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still occupying South Korea and carry out aggressive maneuvers to unleash a new war.

U.S. imperialism cannot cover up its criminal acts or escape from the con-

demnation of the peoples throughout the world by taking their deceitful version of the facts to the United Nations.

The U.N. has no right to meddle in the righteous self defense measure taken by the Korean people.

If the United Nations Organization wants to demonstrate that it is not an instrument of U.S. imperialism, it must denounce the aggressive acts perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against the DPRK, take steps to check the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism aimed at provoking another war, to withdraw the U.S. imperialist army of aggression from South Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL firmly condemns the shamelesss aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against the Korean people and fully supports the statement issued by the Government of the DPRK on January 27.

No matter what "revenge measures" U.S. imperialism may threaten to take, they will not frighten the heroic Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should inmediately stop the hostile acts against the Korean people and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking with them all their weapons of destruction.

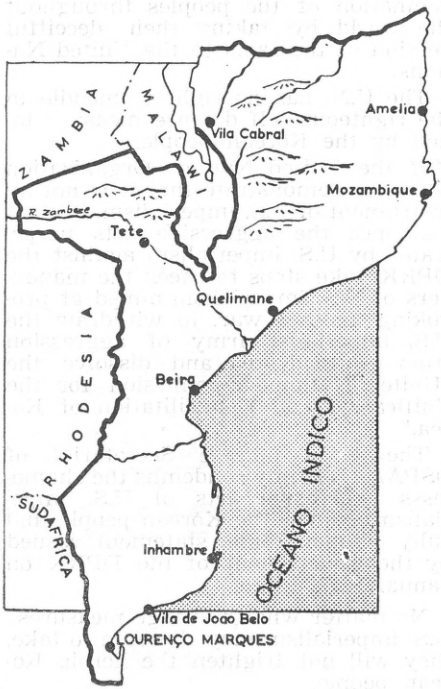
As the Government of the DPRK has solemnly stated on numerous occasions, if the U.S. imperialists do not see the reality correctly and provoke a new war, they can not escape from the fatal blows inflicted by the entire Korean people, who are fully armed, and by the heroic Korean People's Army, which has been strengthened as armed forces, whose morale make them capable of multiplying themselves in the face of the enemy, who have a brilliant and victorious history and great experience in defeating U.S. imperialism, and who are firmly united around Comrade Kim il Sung, the great leader of the forty million Korean people.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL calls upon all the revolutionary and progressive organizations and all mass organizations of the three continents and the peoples throughout the world to organize and develop widely the struggle and movements to denounce sternly all the U.S. imperialist hostile acts and maneuvers for unleashing a new war against the DPRK, to oppose this new maneuver plotted by U.S. imperialism in the U. N., as well as to express the widest and most active solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, who are firmly determined to fight to the last against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defend the security of the fatherland and reunify their country.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"

SOCIAL SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE



Employment

Circular 566/5-7 issued by the Governor General institutes compulsory work for all "unemployed" Mozambicans. In general terms, all Mozambicans who do not wrok for the monopolies, colonists or the colonial State are considered as "unemployed."

More than half of the active population of Mozambique is thus constantly submitted to forced labor for a period of six months every year. In 1954, the last year in which the Government published statistics on forced labor, the situation was as follows:

Commerce	12,072
Public works	16,896
Servants	61,197
Transport	9,418
Industry	73,168
Agriculture (except cotton)	110,000
Cotton	519,000
Other services	45,530
South Africa and Southern Rhodesia	420,699
Total	1,273,356

The Convention of September 11, 1928, know as the Transvaal Agreement, between Portugal and South Africa, regulates the annual "sale" of Mozambican laborers for work in the South African mines and farms. Similar agreements exist between Portugal and Southern Rhodesia.

The Agreement of September 11 stipulates the annual "sale" of 100,000 workers at a rate of £ 2 sterling and 6 shillings for each worker "sold" and the obligation on the part of the Union of South Africa of using the port of Lourenco Marques for 47.5% of the Transvaal export-imports, as well as for the annual exportation of 340,000 crates of lemons. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines monopolizes the recruiting of laborers south of the 22nd parallel.

The South African Government must pay all salaries to the Portuguese Goverment which, after deducting various taxes, including a tax on "protection," pays the Mozambican laborer in **escudos.** However, after the ninth month of work, the Mozambican worker is deprived of half his salary, which is withheld by the Portuguese Goverment "in order to prevent him from squandering it."

Nevertheless, contracts often extend for twenty-four or even thirty-six months of work.

Although the Tranvaal Agreement sets a maximum of 100,000 recruits per year, this limit is only enforced when so required by South African manpower necessities.

The number of workers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, according to statistics, is as follows:

Year	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia
1949	137,727	93,997
1950	163,294	133,427
1954	163,964	156,735

In 1960 there were over 400,000 laborers in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, a figure that probably constitutes, for the time being, the top requirements of the two territories.

In Mozambique, 1/5 of the colonial Administration income in hard currency —according to the budget itself— comes from "the returns on manpower abroad." The 1961 budget contemplated allocating 1.200,000 **escudos** (200 million francs) for "manpower" expenses over and above the total estimate of 6.300,000 **escudos.**

Salaries

The value of salaries in relation to cost of production fluctuates from 7% in the cotton and flour industries to 46% in the ceramics industry, in which the percentage of free African laborers (skilled and semi-skilled) and European workers is higher.

Agricultural salaries (in escudos):

Origin	Yearly
White	47,723.00
Mestizos	23,629.10
Assimilated Africans	5,478.00
Natives	1,404.00

Industrial salaries (in escudos):

Origin	Qualifications	Daily
White	none	100,00 min.
Mestizo	none	70,00 max.
African	semi-skilled	30,00 max.
African	none	5,00 max.

Health

In 1960 there were 181 doctors in Mozambique; one doctor for every 35,000 inhabitants, that is, one for over 8,000 sq. kms. About 100 doctors were located in the Lourenco Marques and Beira zone; 19 pharmacists, 9 of them in the capital; 839 male nurses, 283 of them in Lourenco Marques and 93 in Beira; 5,254 beds, one-third of them reserved for Europeans. Medical attention is not free.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

Portuguese law divides the population into three categories: Portuguese citizens, "assimilated Africans" and natives.

Portuguese citizens — These are the Portuguese by birth and the mestizos. They are entitled to all rights, although mestizos enjoy fewer privileges than the native-born Portuguese.

Assimilated Africans.—Natives who have been granted identification-card after fulfilling all the requirements of the law, that is, they must:

—know how to read and write Portuguese;
—give up their African customs, native language and cohabitation with non-assimilated Africans;
—have the approval of the Administration authorities, who may arbitraly refuse to grant citizenship.

In other words, the assimilated African is required to become a renegade. In return he has certain advantages, such as being able to go to the same cinemas as the white people, provided he shows his identification-card, and he is also allowed to attend the Portuguese schools.

Natives — The rest of the African population is made up of natives, who have no rights whatsoever. For instance, a native cannot live in the city, nor can he go to the white cinemas and cafes; he must constantly carry a pass and pay a very high tax.

There are two different educational systems for these three sectors of the population, the Portuguese citizens and the assimilated African sharing in fact the same type of instruction.

I—Instruction for the assimilated African.

The curriculum, which is the same as that of the Portuguese, has been approved by the Ministry of National Education in Lisbon. The assimilated African must send his children to state primary schools; admission age is from 6 to 7 years. After four years of studies, the child may:

—Either enter secondary school, provided he has passed the sixth grade examinations before he is 13 years old. The main subjetcs are geography, history of Portuguese discoveries and religious instruction. African history is completely ignored.

—Or enter a technological or commercial school. The top age for admission is 16.

It is in these schools where the highest number of Africans are found. Very few manage to enter secondary schools. Thus, in ten years only 11 Africans have attended the Lourenco Marques secondary school. Actually, on the one hand there are very few assimilated Africans and on the other, native children who have acquired enough education in primary schools to apply for the assimilated status have often passed the 13 year age limit at the end of the first stage of their studies.

Besides, there are only three secondary schools in Mozambique. As to higher education, it is nonexistent. As of now, very few Africans have had a chance to get a higher education in Portugal or other foreign countries.

II—Instruction for the Natives.

Native instruction is essentially at primary level. The Catholic missions are in charge of this task in compliance with an agreement signed with the Holy See on May 7, 1940. Catholic missions are an ideal educational instrument to help the Government turn the Africans into "true Portuguese," alienated from their past and their indigenous culture.

The Portguese Goverment set up a barrier for the Africans: That of rudimentary education. According to Act No. 238 of May 15, 1930, the aim was to turn the natives gradually from savages into civilized people. In 1961, with the aboiltion of the native status, "rudimentary" instruction became **adaptation** instruction.

The objective is simply to forbid Africans access to primary school instruction.

Students spend more time in the fields and workshops than in the classroom. Thus from a total of 400,000 students, only 6,000 pass the examinations every year —a rate of less than 17 out of every 1,000 students.

Since access to primary schools is prohibited to pupil over 13 years of age, it is easy to understand why the African is forced to spend several years in the adaptation schools.

In 1963 there were only 311 primary schools in Mozambique, that is, a school for every 2,430 square kilometers, one school for every 6,000 pupils. Of the 25,742 pupils in primary schools (1.4% of children of school age), less than one-fifth were African (mestizos and blacks). In 1958-59, for example, of 15,175 primary school students, 5,523 were Africans (3,901 mestizos and 1,632 blacks).

Mozambique has only three secondary schools —**Salazar** and **Antonio Enes** in the capital, **Pero de Anaia in Beira**— 3 private schools, recently established as secondary schools by governmental decree (however, because of their fees, they remain as private schools).

The Africans very seldom attend secondary schools. The number of African students attending the Mozambique secondary schools numbers less than one hundred. The number of secondary schools students increases at a very slow pace: From a total of 2,266 in 1959 to 2,533 in 1960, to 2,888 in 1961 and to 3,430 in 1962. The increase in the 1961-1962 enrollment is due to the fact that the private schools were turned into secondary schools by decree.

The lack of secondary school teachers is another characteristic of the colonial educational system. In 1962 there were 155 secondary school teachers, a large percentage of whom lacked the proper level of education.

Technological instruction is also practically forbiden to Africans. Of the 1,430 students enrolled in commercial schools, there were:

Africans	395	(220 mestizos and 175 blacks)
Europeans	812	
Others	223	

Of the 1,918 enrolled in industrial schools:

Africans	479	(341 mestizos and 138 blacks)
Europeans	939	
Others	500	

Since 1963, the colonial Administration instituted "General Studies" at university level in Mozambique.

(Chapter III of **"Mozambique,"** a booklet published in november, 1967 by **Information CONCP.**)

GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS: THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESSION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

BY RICARDO GADEA

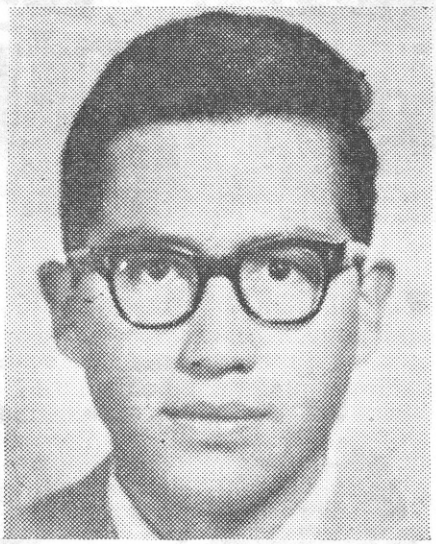
In some circles the failures of the Movement of Revolutionary Left are considered as an error of conception in regard to the validity of the insurrectional line in Peru.

However, the military setback only reveal serious mistakes in the application of guerrilla tactics, although the correctness of the line of guerrilla warfare was clearly confirmed by reality itself. That is the opinion of all those who have participated in the guerrilla movement.

Guerrilla warfare is perfectly possible in Peru, and this can be proved by the fact that the MRL was able to open three fighting fronts in different zones of the mountains and the jungles, maintaining the armed struggle for almost a year and causing the army of the exploiters to totter.

Another fraternal organization, the ANL (Army of National Liberation) also carried out and effective struggle on the Ayacucho front.

Even with very limited weapons and means, the guerrillas inflicted on the reactionary Peruvian army more casualties than those



suffered during the war with Ecuador.

The Centro front carried out very successful actions for several months and scored some historic victories, such as that of Yahuarina, where the guerrillas attacked the Rangers' headquarters in Pucutá.

The armed support of the peasant masses was broader than we

had ever expected. That explains the fact that the MRL armed groups have been able to keep active in the mountains for nearly a year (June 1964 to June 1965), during the period before the inception of direct armed actions. Once these got under way, the participation of the peasants was a decisive factor in the survival of the guerrillas.

The failures were due to faulty military tactics, as in the case of the Centro guerrillas, or to lack of sufficient attention to the question of quick displacement and change of zone, as in the case of the Pachacutec guerrillas in the south, commanded by Luis de la Puente Uceda.

In summing up, we could say that errors in the application of the principles brought about the failure of the guerrilla movement. These failures were due mostly to military deficiencies, lack of direct experience and the type of fighting carried out, too deeply impregnated with the traditional concepts and forms of the political struggle.

But all of this does not detract from the validity of the line of armed struggle. On the contrary, regardless of all the mistakes that have been pointed out, it is surprising that the guerrilla movement could have attained such strength. The Peruvian left has gone through a decisive experience.

The MRL and other Peruvian organizations currently possess experience, cadres and resources which they lacked before the 1965 guerrillas.

This makes it easier to organize and develop anew the fighting forces regardless of the military set bakcs that have been suffered. And it is due to this that the revolutionary struggle has never stopped and even armed actions, although limited and sporadic, have sprung up during the years 1966 and 1967.

Likewise, the guerrillas' actions left traces of combativeness and rebellion in the rural zones, and some peasants have been known to take the initiative in actions spontaneously, following guerrilla methods.

All of this would indicate that the reappearance of the Peruvian guerrilla movement is near.

On the other hand, the división of the revolutionary left has been and is very harmful to the struggle in Peru.

For many long years, APRA was the only mass organization in Peru, with a leftist phraseology and a mystique of popular appeal, but in reality, with a policy which became increasingly alienated from the people's interest, and finally turning bourgeois and pro-imperialist.

In the face of all this, the Communist Party has been unable to get rid of its endemic reformism, as well as of serious handicaps, such as sectarianism, dogmatism, scholasticism, and others.

Parallel to this, there have appeared, during the past 10 years, several organizations that are endeavoring to fill the vacuum in the vanguard.

The Cuban Revolution has sensitized the reorientation of the revolutionary sectors, which are more and more turning to the armed struggle as the way to the people's conquest of power.

Thus, since 1958, the level of the peasants' revolutionary movement has risen and this has influenced the process.

Sooner or later we shall be able, by means of the struggle against the common enemy, to constitute a vanguard capable of leading our people to the taking of power and to socialism.

The MRL plays a decisive role in overcoming the division of the revolutionary left, thanks to its inflexible line, which proclaims that reactionary violence should be met with revolutionary violence.

I believe that in the coming years, the revolutionary process in Peru shall inevitably become more profound. Armed struggle must be its driving force. The vanguard party shall be born of the struggle against the enemies of our people and the leaders will be those who are able to express historically the great revolutionary needs of Peruvian society by applying the most advanced methods and experiences.

We shall leave behind us, once and for all buried, simplist theses, opportunist, electoralist, sectarian concepts, imported schemes, in order to open the way for a more just and appropriate conception of Peruvian reality.

Our objective is socialism, which we shall reach promptly, once the people have seized political power and begun their first tasks.

As to Latin America, its revolution will have a continental character. Its head is Cuba, "First Free Territory of America." The imperialist strategy of total domination of our countries is opposed to and shall continue to oppose actively the strategy of the peoples, the struggle of the guerrilla movements.

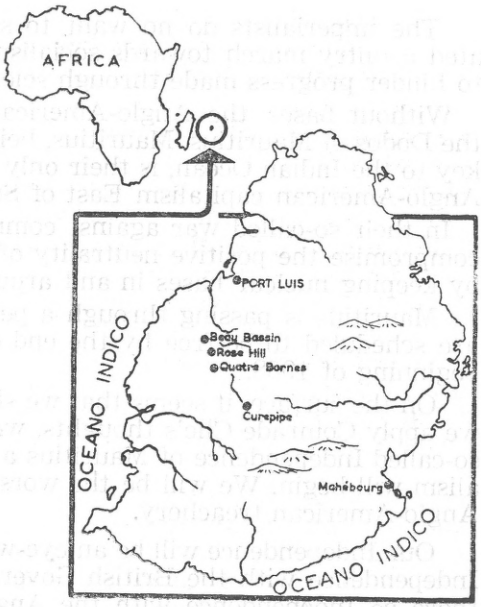
The historic role of attacking the imperialist monster is up to us. In the forthcoming years, OLAS shall play a very important role in channelizing this struggle.

I am convinced that the coming years shall be very hard and difficult, but they shall be decisive for the fate of our peoples, as well as of all the peoples of the world. From this the new socialist world of the future shall be born.

(Taken from an interview with Ricardo Gadea, published in the Bulletin of the French Committee of Solidarity with the Victims of Repression in Peru.)

MAURITIUS
AT A CROSS-ROAD

By HOSSENJEE EDOO,
President of the FLN of Mauritius



In his message to TRICONTINENTAL Comandante Ernesto Che Guevara says: "Africa offers an almost virgin territory to neocolonial invasion. There have been changes which, to some extent, forced colonial powers to give up their former absolute prerogatives. But when these changes are carried out uninterruptedly, colonialism continues in the form of neocolonialism with similar effects as far as the economic situation is concerned."

Comrade Che's words are glowing truth when applied to our tiny sugar bowl Island of Mauritius, measuring 720 square miles with 780,000 inhabitants. Maurituis is fast becoming the theatre of the neocolonialists. And Mauritius is on the threshold of independence.

The Anglo-American hawks and war criminals want to establish bases in and around the Island because they are fully aware of the strategic location of Maurituis in the Indian Ocean. The Anglo-American imperialists have already dismembered Diego Garcia and neighbouring Islands belonging to Mauritius.

It is said that they have paid the handsome amount of £3m. They also intend to put up a naval base with the consent of some imperialist-minded leaders of Maurituis.

What is the idea behind this sinister move? It is no doubt to preserve their supremacy East of Suez. The imperialists have lost their footing in South-East Asia.

The imperialists do no want to see the recently liberated country march towards socialism. Everything is done to hinder progress made through scientific socialism.

Without bases, the Anglo-American hawks are dead as the Dodos of Mauritius. Mauritius, being the star of and the key to the Indian Ocean, is their only hope for perpetuating Anglo-American capitalism East of Suez.

In their so-called war against communism, they want to compromise the positive neutrality of Afro-Asian countries by keeping nuclear bases in and around the Island.

Mauritius is passing through a period of transition. We are scheduled to be free by the end of the year or by the beginning of 1968.

On the surface, it seems that we shall be free. But when we apply Comrade Che's thoughts, we realize that with the so-called Independence of Mauritius a new era of neocolonialism will begin. We will be the worst victims of the usual Anglo-American treachery.

Our Independence will be an eye-wash. Can there be any Independence with the British Governor at the head? Can there be Independence with the Anglo-American bases in and around Mauritius? Can there be Independence with the Queen at the Head of the State? Can there be Independence with CIA agents operating from the Malagassy Republic? Can there be Independence with massive Anglo-American help in dollars? This is exactly what will happen when the Union Jack goes down!

What is to be done? Our so-called leaders are fast becoming stooges of imperialism. The Premier, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, and his coalition government are silent. It seems tha there is a tacit consent between the government in power and the Anglo-American imperialist. For them only dollars matter. So long as they get dollars all is well in the rotten state of Denmark.

Sir Seewoosagar and his stooges have not raised their voices against Anglo-American bases. The reactionary Opposition party is ready to barter Mauritius for more dollars.

The Government in power (The Labour Party, The Independent Forward Block and The Muslim Committee of Action) could not care less for Afro-Asian aspirations, because they have been promised that after Independence Mauritius will be drowned in dollars.

What is Mauritius for the Yankees? They can turn it into a paradise all right. They have promised to buy all our sugar at a very tempting price. This is virtual bribery. They will offer numerous scholarships. They are ready to industrialise the Island and cuhat not.

And the price we shall have to pay is to barter our national consciousness and prostitute our sovereignity. This virgin territory is going to be raped by the imperialists and the neocolonialists.

What is to be done? It is through TRICONTINENTAL that we appeal to our Afro-Asian comrades to do whatever they can. They can arouse world public opinion to undo the imperialists' games and colonial machinations.

We have founded **"The Mauritius Blitz"** as the organ of the National Liberation Front. We want the moral and material support of all Afro-Asian friends in our struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism East of Suez.

We are confident that in the future we shall be free from the neocolonial chains. We are aware that the battle will not be easy. But we have decided to go forward with an unflinching determination, because we are aware that we are not alone.

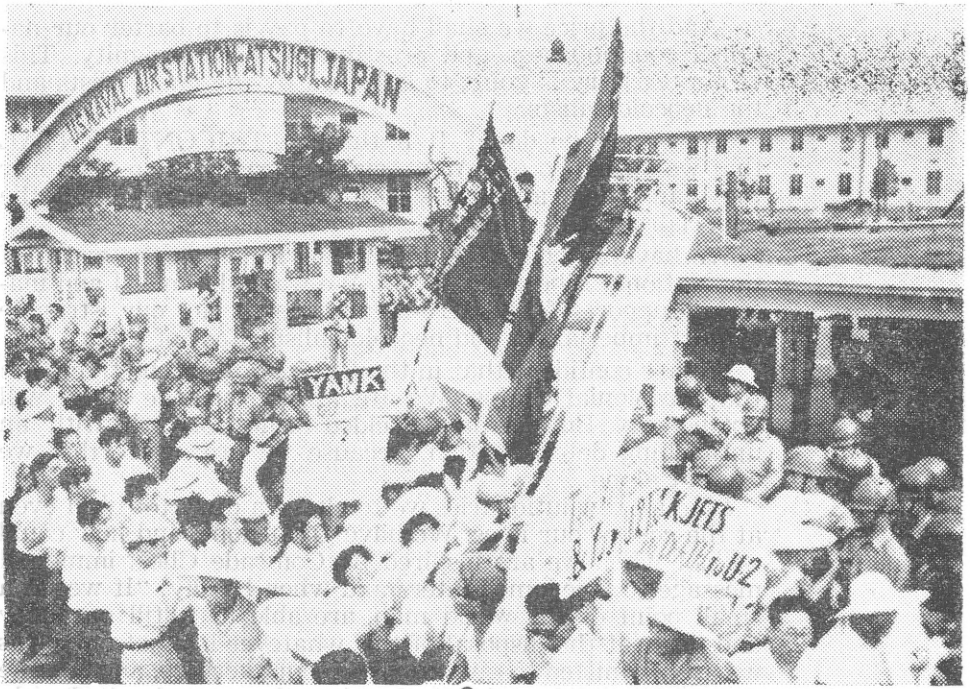
Like all revolutionaries we too have a duty to fulfill even at the cost of our lives. We have great hope, and how could we not when we are inspired by Comrade Che's immortal message to freedom fighters and when he say: "If we, in a small point of the world map, are able to fulfill our duty and place at the disposal of this whatever little of ourselves we are permitted to give our lives, our sacrifice, and if some day we have to breathe our last breath on any land, already ours, sprinkled with our blood, let it be known that we have measured the scope of our action and that we only consider ourselves elements in the great army of the proletariat but that we are proud of having learnt from the Cuban Revolution, and from its maximum leader, the great lesson emanating from his attitude in this part of the world."

These words are beacons of light from here to eternity. The Cuban Revolution is the greatest phenomenon in modern history. It has taught us that when we have the people on our side, even atom bombs can't deter us from the path of liberation.

It is an eternal leaning tower of truth emanating the rays that illuminate the darkest spot in the world. Let Cuba serve as an example though we shall have to fight the imperialists in our own way.

Long live the Cuban Revolution! Long live the Afro-Asian peoples! Long live socialism! Long live freedom!

Hossenjee Edoo,
Port Louis,
Mauritius.



YANKEE IMPERIALISM AND ITS BASES

Today, the world's military expenditures exceed the astronomical figure of 150,000 million dollars. That amounts to 410 million dollars a day, 17 million dollars an hour... Forty-eight per cent of this sum is disbursed by the United States under the euphemistic heading of "defense spending." Meanwhile, more than 700 million human beings over 15 years of age are illiterate and this sad figure increases at rate of 20 to 25 million persons a year. Latin America alone needs two and a half million more teachers, and 150 million Latin American lack decent housing. Millions of children in the world die every year for lack of medical attention or simply of hunger. With 200 million dollars —the cost of one aircraft carrier— malaria could be wiped out in every country in the world. The cost of one Polaris missile would be enough to build four universities. The resources invested in one atomic submarine —160 million dollar— could build 50 modern hospitals. The costs involved in manufacturing the prototype of a new bomber would pay the salaries of

250,000 teachers for one year, maintain 30 university science departments with 1,000 students each for one year and 75 hospitals with 100 beds each. And still there would be enough money left for the manufacture of 50,000 tractors or 15,000 mechanized harvesters. The money that the world spends on armaments today in only 15 days could build 600,000 dwellings for three million human beings.

In addition to this burden imposed on the peoples of the world by the imperialist aggressors, there is another dangerous aspect to the question: Foreign military bases. The vast complex of bases has been constructed under the false pretext of protecting "the security of the United States." Other capitalist nations also have spearheads of support in foreign lands. However, this pretext has been completely discredited, as shown by the British government when it announced it would abandon its bases and withdraw its troops from the zone east of Suez, except for a few enclaves which in time will also be inevitably abandoned.

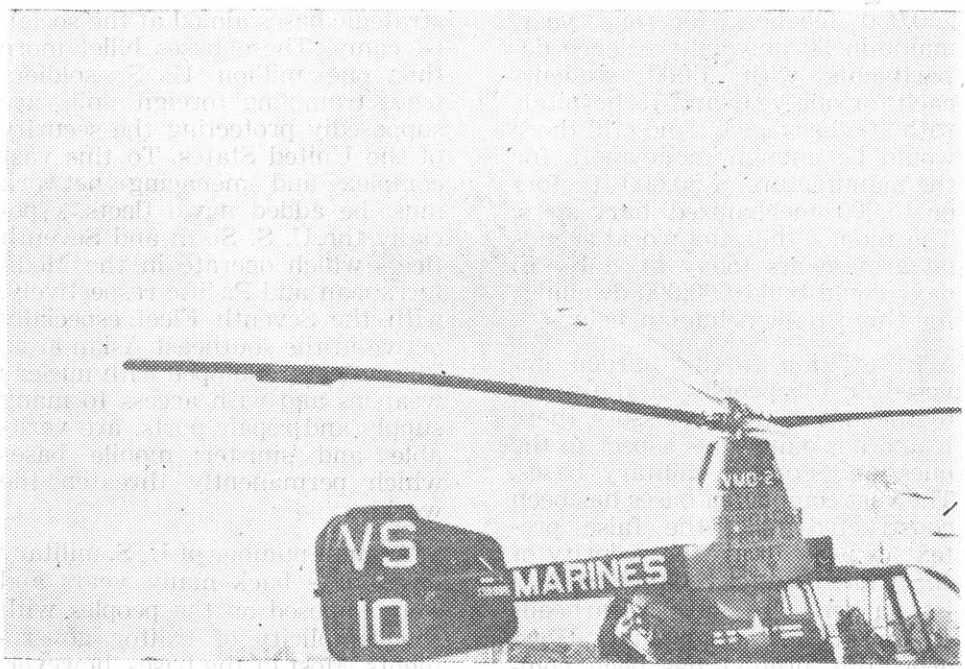
OF AGGRESSION

From the grim problem of foreign military bases, there emerges the sinister profile of U. S. imperialism —heir to Hitler's feverish dreams of world domination. The United States has at present 2,230 military bases in 90 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, among them 100 strategic bases aimed at the socialist camp. These bases billet more than one million U. S. soldiers who, trampling foreign soil, are supposedly protecting the security of the United States. To this vast complex and menacing network must be added naval fleets, especially the U. S. Sixth and Seventh fleets which operate in the Mediterranean and Pacific respectively, with the Seventh Fleet especially active in the southeast Asian area. These fleets, equipped with nuclear weapons and with access to many supply and repair ports, are veritable and sinister mobile bases which permanently threaten the world.

A small number of U. S. military bases date back many years and were imposed on the peoples with the complicity of traitor governments. Most of the bases, however, were established after World War II.

The peoples of the world are rising up against these bases, which are veritable bridgeheads used to undermine their sovereignty and constitute a factor of pressure, blackmail and interference in their internal affairs.

In many cases —particularly the example offered by the U. S. bases in Caimanera (Guantanamo) in Cuban territory— governments and peoples have demanded the withdrawal of U. S. troops and have proclaimed their right to rid



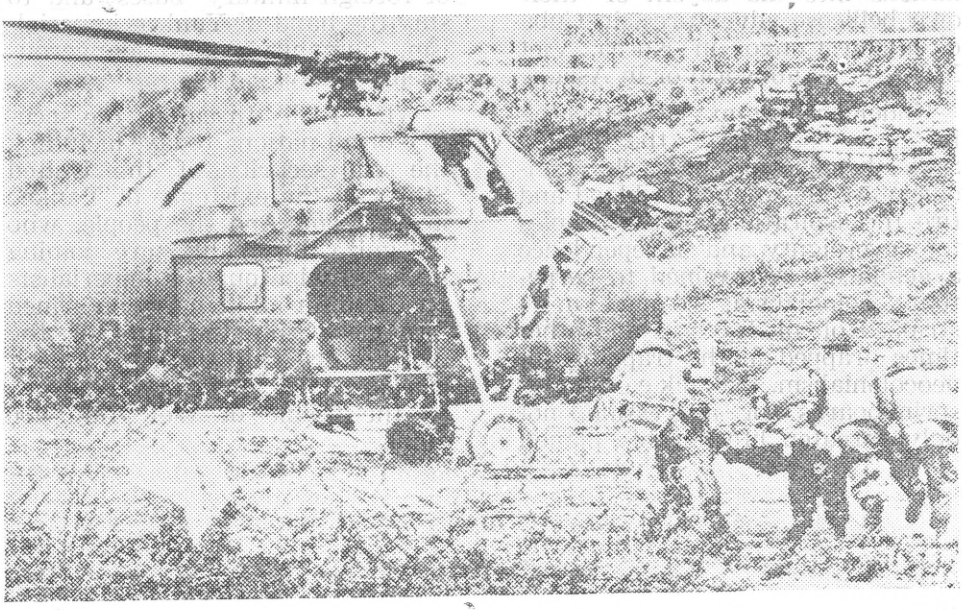
the country of all foreign and hostile elements.

The Unted States emerged from World War II as a creditor nation, or "loan shark." It owned all the gold in the capitalist world. Other nations had paid the ultimate price in deaths, heroism and destruction for the historic task of liberating humanity from fascist slavery. At the same time, the Unted States, with a minimum loss of life and spared the great wave of destruction in its own territory, accumulated inmense amounts of wealth. In the crude minds of the Yankee imperialists, the old slogan of "America for the Americans" was changed to "The world for America." To them, historic experience meant nothing, nor did they learn from the indelible lesson of peoples wiping out the desolate picture of foreign occupation, the death camps, gas chambers and crematoriums. They did not even grasp the still relevant value of the International War Crimes Trial of Nazi war criminals in Nuremberg.

Then, the era of atomic blackmail burst upon the world, born of the voracious expansión of U. S. monopolies swollen with the profits made in World War II off the blood of millions of heroes. Under these circumstances Yankee imperialists, disguised as protectors of national independence against the mythical danger of "communist aggression," forced the creation

aggressive pacts, always discretely referred to as "defensive." The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was born in 1949 under the aegis of Washington. NATO is made up of fifteen nations; some are washed by the waters of the North Atlantic, others are near it, but still others are totally removed from its shores and some do not even have coastlines. The members include: United States, Canada, Iceland, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey and West Germany. NATO ushered in the era of aggresive pacts with all their resultant foreign military bases. It was born from the desire to revive German militarism and as an expression of a policy.

In 1954, after the defeat of French colonialism in Indochina and the defeat of the U. S. in Korea, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was created with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand. SEATO is made up of the United States, Australia, France, the Philippines, New Zealand, Pakistan, Great Britain and Thailand. One year later, as the Arab world —an important oil region— was in upheaval the Central Treaty Organization was brought into being by Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Great Britain and Turkey. Behind the scenes the United States was becoming the real leader. This alliance was called the Baghdad Pact after the seat of its original headquarters. However, with the ousting of the monarchy in Iraq,



that country changed its policy, withdrew from this aggresive pact and the alliance changed its name and headquarters. NATO has also had to change its headquarters from Paris and take refuge in Belgian territory.

Using these pacts and disguised as a protector, the United States has extended its military tentacles throughout the world. But this was not enough. Bilateral trade agreements flourished, as in the case of Spain which, although not a NATO member, is today a strategic U. S. base and a dangerous springboard for aggression owing to the huge Polaris submarine base in Rota. This period also saw the birth of the policy of converting regional organizations, such as the OAS, into instruments of imperialist aggression.

Experience has shown that these aggressive pacts and U. S. military bases are instruments in the hands of the imperialists to push other nations into the abysm of their own bellicose adventures, in Cuba or in the Congo, in Korea, Viet Nam, the Arab world or in Asia.

Under the pretext of defending its own "security," the United States has become the world's gendarme, ready to quell in blood and fire the aspirations of the peoples for sovereignty and independence a gendarme determined to perpetuate colonialism, sometimes stripped of all disguises and other times drapped in the trappings of neocolonialism. Yankee bases, springboards for aggression, not only threaten life on this planet, but also serve as instruments for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, supporting servile governments of fomenting military coups against independent governments

The "security" spoken of by Washington is not the security of the people of the United States, victims also of this criminal policy which flouts the reality of our times. It is the security of the U. S. imperialist system which has become the world's gendarme and the successor to Hitler. And this "security" requires the insecurity of the rest of the world, the existence of wars of aggression, crime raised to the level of international policies and brutal interference. It is not strange, therefore, that today the peoples of the world, self-respecting governments and the most important and worthy figures of every country, are raising their voices and strengthening their forces to demand the removal of foreign military bases and to stay the hand of Yankee imperialism, humanity's most dangerous enemy today.

What really threatens the security of all nations today, including the real security of the United States, is the existence of Yankee imperialism. And the people, who recognize this reality, are joining ranks to wipe out the imperialists once and for all, to carry on armed struggle, within the guts of the monster itself as the Afro-Americans are doing, or from the outside, as the people of Viet Nam are doing.

...From the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL has carried out intensive activities during the past few months. By sending a delegation composed of the delegates for Venezuela and Congo (L) to the liberated zones of Laos, at the invitation of the Neo Lao Haksat, OSPAAAL has once more put into practice the principle of taking its message of solidarity to the very scene of the actions of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist combatants of the world.

This visit has coincided with the great victories scored by the Laotian patriots against the aggressions directed by the U. S. from Vientiane.

Likewise, a delegation of the Executive Secretariat paid tribute to Lenin and the Bolsheviks in Moscow on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

In OSPAAAL's headquarters in Havana, the members of the Executive Secretariat and the Secretary General have held numerous fruitful interviews and meetings with the representatives of Palestine's Al Fatah, the Supreme Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front, the Uruguayan Socialist Party and PAIGC, as well as with personalities such as Mario de Andrade of CONCP, Marcelino Dos Santos of FRELIMO, Cambodia's Prince Norodom Renarddih, C. N. Camara, Secretary of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, the Vice-Minister of Culture of the D. R. V., Cu Huy Can and Laj Pat Rai, outstanding Indian intellectual and economist.

Other important meetings were held with the President of the Syrian Womens' Federation, with delegates of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) of the United States, the ACAP of Brazzaville, as well as with many other participants in the Cultural Congress of Havana.

The aggressions against the DPR of Korea, the courageous and resolute stand of its Government and Party, and the great revolutionary wave now sweeping Viet Nam, characterized by the popular insurrections in the main cities and provincial capitals, the attacks against the most important U. S. bases and the increasingly victorious strategic encirclement of U. S. imperialism and its puppets in South Viet Nam have particularly held the attention of the Executive Secretariat. It has listened to the reports given by the Korean and South Vietnamese delegates in its work sessions, has released declarations in support of these peoples and has sent messages urging the member organizations and the progressive forces to mobilize and express in a more active way their solidarity with the peoples of Korea and South Viet Nam.

The Executive Secretariat has also directed its efforts to organizing campaigns of solidarity, especially with the Vietnamese people (March 13-19) and with the peoples of Latin America (April 19-25), through its radio programs, bulletins, posters and appeals in the four languages of the Organization. The publication of the bimonthly TRICONTINENTAL Magazine (5 issues of which have already appeared) and the work of the Publishing House and the Film Section likewise have been part of the activities of the members of the Executive Secretariat.

TRICONTINENTAL SCENE

Saly Vongkhamsao's report on his visit to the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

NEO LAO HAKSAT

At the invitation of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and of the Organizing Commission of the "International Day of Solidarity with the People of Laos," the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat sent a delegation to Cuba to participate, on behalf of our people and the NLH, in the activities of solidarity with and support for our people. These activities were organized by the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Cuban people on the occasion of the aforesaid international week of solidarity.

The delegation headed by me was composed of representatives of all the different national elements: Government, army, women, youth, intellectuals. The delegation stayed in Cuba 24 days —from the 6th to the 29th of October, 1967— and today, compatriots, I

take pleasure in reporting the magnificent results achieved by our delegation.

The first thing I would like to convey is the particularly deep feelings and the infinitely warm support which both the Cuban people and the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America offered to our people and to our resistance against the U. S. aggressions; these feelings and support were made clear by the reception accorded our delegation.

During our trip to Cuba, in all the places we visited, including the dwellings of the population, we saw numerous slogans and posters referring to the patriotic struggle of our people against the United States, mentioning the NLH, greeting our delegation and expressing friendship and solidarity with our people. And none of us could control the emotion, mixed with pride, when we saw the dearly beloved flag of the Neo Lao Haksat, the glorious flag which is a symbol of the spirit of insurrection and the victory of the people of Laos, a longside Cuba's national emblem on the posters and slogans.

During the activities of solidarity with our people, the Cuban people organized a series of activities in Havana, the capital, and in other parts of the country; some of the meetings were attended by some 5,000 or 6,000 people, including leaders of the Communist Party, goverment officials, leaders of the mass organizations, representatives of the different social strata and sectors... Our presence at these rallies was warmly hailed by the masses and increased their enthusiasm. In general, the speeches delivered expressed great indignation and sharp condemnation of the war crimes and the crimes of genocide committed by the U. S. imperialists in our homeland. They acclaimed and encouraged the victories won by our army and our people, expressing their determination to support our just struggle, upholding the correct position of the NLH in regard to the solution of the Laotian problem, specifically, the Four Point stand and the Five Point solution set forth in the Declaration of October 1965 of the political National Union Conference held between the NLH and the patriotic neutralist forces.

The Cuban people, especialy the cadres and fighters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, pay very close attention to the experiences of the guerrilla warfare waged by our people, particularly to the fact that the latter has efficiently developed the use of rudimentary weapons in destroying the modern armaments used by the U. S. imperialists. They were interested, above all, in the fact that our army and our people have used these weapons to down or damage a considerable number of modern U. S. jet planes, dealing crushing blows to what the U. S. considers as "the mighty U. S. Air Force."

The Cuban people have a very high regard for the role played and the stand taken by our people in the struggle against the U. S. for the national salvation of our homeland. And it considers this position as a precious contribution made by our people to the common cause of the liberation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Cuban people specifically and clearly realize that the struggle of the Laotian people weakens and defeats the U. S. imperialists —who are our common enemies— and is an effective contribution to the national interest of the Cuban people and their Revolution.

I would also like to report that the welcome and the courtesies extended us by the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America were truly solemn, cordial and beyond any expectations. All the meetings and gatherings organized in honor of our delegation in Havana were attended by the members of the Executive Secretariat who were in town, from the Secretary General on down. The Executive Secretariat also arranged private interviews to exchange combat experiences with the delegations of the peoples currently fighting against the imperialists and colonialists on the three continents, such as Viet Nam, Korea, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Congo (B), Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe, etc. Through these interviews we were able to feel the warmth and unity of the militant solidarity and support of the three continents toward our homeland. All of these fraternal friends have rejoiced over the successes achieved by our army and our people, considering them as common results and as a great stimulus for the people of their countries. They completely share the viewpoints of the correct fighting line of our people, which consists in using just strength in order to eliminate the unjust power of the U. S. imperialists, and are determined to support our people until final victory is attained.

The Cuban people have expressed their international solidarity on a large scale, as well as their generous and sincere support for the peoples who are fighting against the yoke of slavery and imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation. The Cuban people are very proud of their role as "the standard bearer of the national liberation movement in Latin America" and as "the vanguard of the socialist camp in the Western Hemisphere," and they have shown themselves worthy of their glorious role and position. The virtues and the conduct of the heroic Cuban people deserve to be taken as a model by our people.

In summing up we might say that this trip taken by our delegation rendered wonderful and useful results. Our delegation brings back to our compatriots the honor, noble solidarity and precious support which the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America offer our people. Especially, our delegation brings back the warm friendship and the heartfelt support of the fraternal people of Cuba, the brothers-in-arms who face our common enemy, the U. S. aggressors.

Our delegation has taken advantage of this trip to contribute in an insignificant way to the conquest of sympathy and international support toward the just struggle of our people and to strengthen the friendly relations and the militant solidarity between our people and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, especially the fraternal people of Cuba.

The visit to Cuba has also strengthened the faith of our delegation and the belief that the struggle of our people is not isolated. On our side, all over the world, we have many brothers and friends who wholeheartedly offer their solidarity to us, rearguard that will help our people to vanquish totally the pirate U. S. aggressors, the most isolated and hated foes in the whole world.

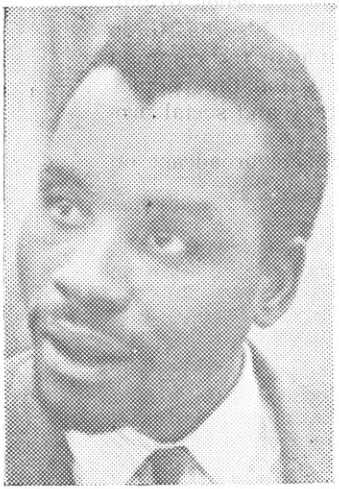
Our delegation also clearly realizes that this great honor and vast world support for our people is due to the fact that our people's struggle is just and because it has a wise leadership and a correct line.

I am deeply grateful to the Cuban people, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the whole world, and I am convinced

that this sympathy and this support extended by the brothers and friends of the five continents will encourage our people to advance in the near future, resolutely determined to vanquish the U. S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, regardless of the intensification of their adventurist war of aggression, in order to win the greatest victory on the road to final triumph. It also has to do with the well-deserved contribution of our people to the common movement of the people of the three continents and the peoples of the whole world, for national peace, democracy and social progress.

(Fragments of the report of Saly Vongkhamsao, broadcast on **The Voice of the Pathet Lao.**)

TRICONTINENTAL SCENE



SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

A SWAPO spokesman, Andreas Shipanga, declared in Cairo that the judicial farce carried out against 36 South-West African patriots is aimed at terrorizing the African population and crushing all rebellion that might spring up against the racist colonialism imposed on South-West Africa. The patriots, including seven members of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), are accused of violating the so-called Suppression of Communist Activities Act.

However —Shipanga added— this attempt has failed. The South African regime recently admitted that the revolutionary upsurge in South-West Africa is steadily increasing and that it will take a long time to repress it.

The African leader also stated that the fact that the South African racists transferred the trial from South-West Africa to Pretoria reveals the extent of the revolutionary unrest.

Likewise, Shipanga declared that, although the imprisonment of the African patriots constitutes a setback, it should not be regarded as the end of the struggle, but quite the contrary, revolutionary activities will be increased manifold.

Finally, he condemned the role of the U. N., which is responsible for the South African atrocities perpetrated in South-West Africa.

TRICONTINENTAL SCENE

GUYANA

The Guyana Information Bulletin, published in Georgetown by the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, denounces the increasing of the activities of the so-called Anti-Communist Christian Crusade.

This fascist organization, with general headquarters in the United States, is carrying out illegal poltical activities against the People's Progressive Party, claiming that it is "pro-Communist" due to its progressive policy.

On condemning the activities of the U. S. fascist group in Guyana, the P. P. P. also condemns the machinations of those who allow the agents of U. S. imperialism to operate freely in Guyana

The People's Progressive Party of Guyana accused the coalition government of implementing a neocolonialist policy in following the British example and devaluating the Guyana dollar.

The statement stresses the fact that a serious attempt against the people's economy has been committed by taking this step, since the purchasing power of the national monetary unit is now lessened.

The People's Progressive Party points out that the cost of living will increase and the internal value of the Guyanese dollar, already affected by the inflation brought about by lack of budget control and the economic errors of the regime, will further deteriorate as a result of the new wave of price increases.

All this —the document adds— leads to a drastic reduction in the net income of the working class.

THAILAND

The Bulletin of the Thailand Patriotic Front reports new guerrilla victories over the Thai puppet army and its U. S. adviser in the province of Nan.

Meanwhile, in the Nakorn Phanom province, the Thai guerrillas have also scored important victories.

The general headquarters of the puppet police in this province was attacked and many of it's members were killed. With the weapons captured during this attack, other guerrilla detachments were equipped.

ANNIVERSARIES

April 9

The Colombian popular leader Jorge Eliecer Gaytan was killed on April 9, 1948. He was one of the country's chief political figures in the struggle against the Colombian oligarchy and the tyranical regime of Mariano Ospina Perez.

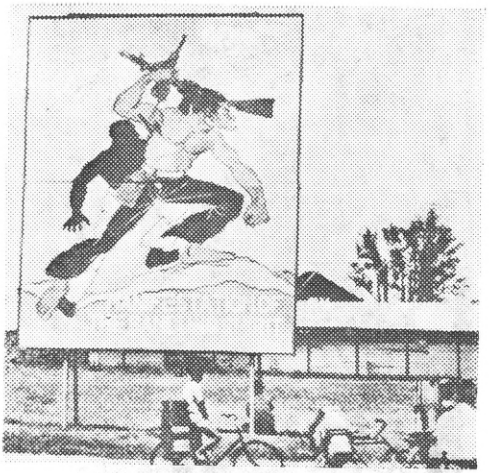
Gaytan led a vast popular movement and his assassination touched off a brutal wave of repression.

This period of Colombian history was marked by the murder of 300,000 persons and the birth of the guerrilla struggle which is now being successfully waged by Colombian patriots.

On April 9, 1960 at a huge rally held in Caracas' **Nuevo Circo,** the creation of the MIR as a Marxist-Leninist party was hailed by over 30,000 people. The birth of the MIR caused a split at a time when the contradictions with Betancourt's policy —which had already appeared during the struggle against Pérez Jiménez— were more irreconcilable than ever.

Ever since then, the Venezuelan people have had a revolutionary vanguard that leads them in the struggle for the liberation of their homeland and and the emancipation of the working classes.

Armed struggle is its strategy for seizing power for the people. For this purpose the MIR has opened up two guerrilla fronts: the **Ezequial Zamora** Guerrilla Front (El Bachiller) and the **Antonio José de Sucre** Front in the eastern part of the country.



April 18

Representatives of 29 African and Asian countries with a combined population of 1,550, met on April 18, 1955, in the Indonesian city of Bandung to form the nucleus of what was later to develop into the Organization of Afro-Asian Solidarity.

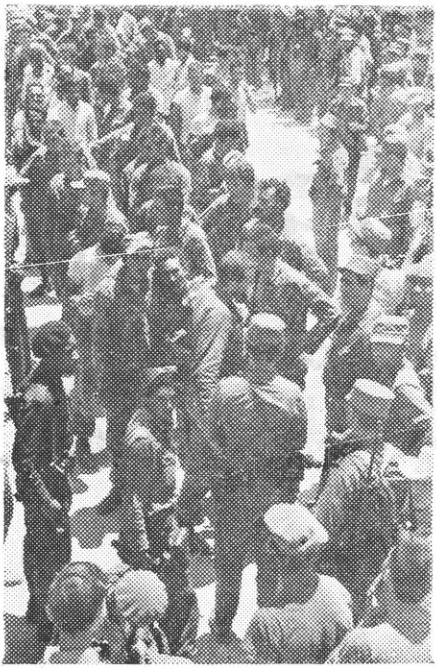
The first Afro-Asian Conference adopted important resolutions against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial segregation, as well as others in favor of the self-determination of peoples.

April 19

At 8:30 on the morning of April 19, 1961, the last of the fugitive imperialist mercenaries were caught. They had landed seventy-two hours earlier in Playa Giron to overthrow the revolutionary power in Cuba.

The invading forces had been carefully trained, armed and led by the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. The mercenary troops departed from Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua.

The Yankee imperialists calculated that when the large mercenary force landed, the Cuban people would join them to establish a regime that would return nationalized property to U. S. companies and the Cuban oligarchy.



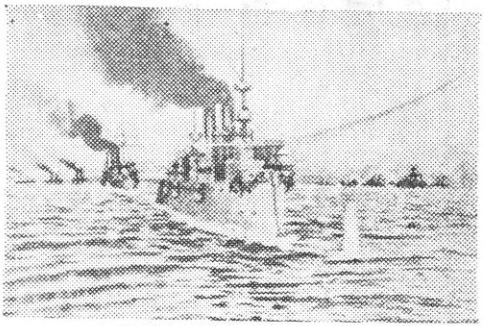
Never before had imperialism been defeated in an invasión in Latin America. Playa Giron, the first great military and political defeat of U. S. imperialism in Latin America, is irrefutable proof that a people in the throes of a revolution that they are determined to defend, are invincible.

April 21

Under the pretext of so-called offenses to the United States, President Woodrow Wilson ordered U. S. Marines to land in the Mexican port of Veracruz on April 21, 1914.

The real reason for the landing was to establish a U. S. beachhead in Mexico in the face of the developing Mexican Revolution.

When they landed the Marines faced heroic opposition from the young cadets of the Veracruz Naval Academy. Their feat is immortalized in the history of the struggle of Latin American peoples against Yankee aggression.



One of the heroes, Jose Azueta, fought for several hours to prevent the advance of a Marine company. Captured by the aggressors, the mortally wounded child-hero replied: "I wouldn't accept even my life as a gift from the invaders," when a U. S. doctor offered to attend his wounds.

April 24

On April 24, 1965, a civil-military uprising took place in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, with the aim of restoring the country's Constitution which had been violated by a U S. supported military triumvirate.

The reactionary triumvirate had overthrown President Juan Bosch six months after he had taken power.

Colonel Colonel Francisco Caamaño Degnau, leader of the constitutionalist insurrection, told **The New York Times,** a few hours after the revolt had begun, that "the Revolution was made to return to the people what had been taken away from them."

These words, together with the revolutionary militancy of most of the participants in the uprising, were enough to alert the Pentagon and the White House.

Immediately, reactionary military troops, commanded by General Elias Wessin y Wessin, attacked the city of Santo Domingo with artillery, tanks and planes.

These attacks were repelled by the capital's inhabitants who joined the constitutionalist movement and seized arms from the Army-occupied depots.

When the situation became untenable for the military clique, President Lydon Johnson invented the pretext of safeguarding the lives of U. S. citizens in Santo Domingo and once again ordered the military invasion of the Dominican Republic.

This repulsive Yankee crime, obviously committed to crush the rebels, began at noon on April 30, 1965.

The resistance of the Dominican people aroused the support of the entire hemisphere, while the shameful role played by the OAS, which had lent its discredited banner to cover up this new U. S. military aggression against the island, was the object of condemnation and indignation throughout the hemisphere.

The Constitutionalists resisted for weeks until their situation was no longer tenable.

The constituionalist insurrection showed the world the revolutionary vigor of the Dominican people and revealed, once again, the treachery and aggressiveness of Yankee imperialism.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

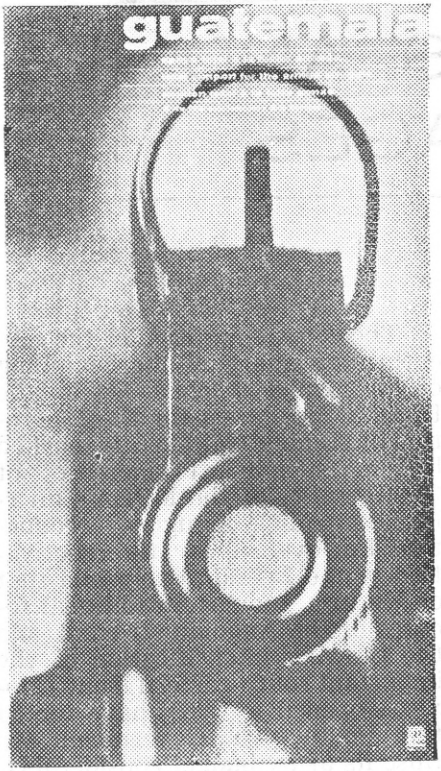
ANGOLA

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF ANGOLA.
(fragments).

The commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), is marked by a substantial increase of the activities of the MPLA's guerrillas against Portuguese occupation. For over a year, the reactivation of the Luanda Front and that of Kwanza (north), traditional focuses of the Angolan struggle, and the growing intensification of the important south-eastern front (Moxico) opened in 1965, have forced the Portuguese Government to raise its army budget considerably, in order to cover the anti-guerrilla operations in Angola.

The Portuguese colonialists have suffered in Angola, during the past rainy season, their season, their greatest military setbacks since the inception of the armed struggle, back in 1961. This increase in the guerrilla activities of the MPLA is the result of the watchword given out by its leaders, which was to spread the armed struggle in Angola during 1967.

The decision recently adopted by Directing Committee of MPLA, that the leadership should go to the hinterland, indicates and guarantees an intensification of the revolutionary struggle and gives it an irreversible character, turning



it into an example of revolutionary struggle in Africa.
OSPAAAL expresses its most resolute support of this measure announced by the Directing Committee of the MPLA, confident of its political and military significance and of the results that it will bring about in relation to the constant maneuvers of the imperialists, in their attempts to prevent the radicalization of the struggle for the national liberation of Angola, using for this purpose the so-called Angolan Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE) —encouraged and advised by the CIA— and the uninterrupted policy of brutal repression of the Leopoldville regime against the militants of the MPLA.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

"THIS GREATS HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"

GUATEMALA

APPEAL OF THE OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE WORLD CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE GUATEMALAN PEOPLE
(fragments)

February 6 marks the seventh anniversary of the action in which Luis Augusto Turcios Lima and Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, commanding a group of soldiers and officers, led the first guerrilla uprising with the purpose of initiating the fight for freedom of the Guatemalan people.

U.S. imperialism and domestic reaction have tried to smother it through the methods enforced by the military dictatorship headed by the gorilla Peralta Azurdia, or by means of the cunning demagogy of reformism and the "representative democracy" during the first months of the ruling period of the puppet Méndez Montenegro and further on, with the most ferocious repression against the people, carried out during his presidential mandate.

Thousands of Guatemalans from the cities and the rural zones were included last year in the list of martyrs. Among them were Captain Arnaldo Vázquez, who was killed in a battle in the Central Region which was under his com-

mand; the poet Otto René Castillo and comrade Nora Páiz, who lost their lives in a skirmish in the Edgar Ibarra guerrilla Front; and many militants and partisans of the revolution, besides other persons who do not belong to any particular party. We must also mention Major Leonardo Castillo Johnson, murdered in Guatemala city on the 16th of this month.

The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), headed by its Commander in Chief, César Montes, and the "13th of November" Revolutionary Movement, led by its Commander in Chief, Marco Antonio Yon Sosa raise high the banner of the just war and the direct revolutionary struggle against domestic reaction and keep it waving over the mountains, leading the Guatemalan people towards their final liberation.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, on the occasion of the celebration, on February 6, of the World Campaign of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, calls on all member organizations and National committees, to carry out a broad campaign using all means and resources within their reach, in support of the just struggle of the Guatemalan people; denouncing the crimes and the manoeuvres of the puppet Méndez Montenegro's Administration and of its Yankee masters.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

CONGO

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETRIAT OF OSPAAAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF CONGO (L).

(fragments)

The peoples and the revolutionary forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America will commemorate, on February 13th, the seventh anniversary of the assassination of Patrice Emery Lumumba and of his comrades in struggle, Okito and Mpolo. On that date, peoples learned of the official announcement of the death of the Congolese patriot and his comrades, of the crude "plan to escape" plotted under the banner of the UN. with the approval and active participation of Tshombé, Mobutu, Kassavubu and Nendaka. In the years that have elapsed, the situation in Congo (L) has gone through violent changes and constant fluctuations, revolutionary advances and temporary setbacks. It has been the stage of the displacement of the Belgian

monopolies by U. S. monopolies, under cover of falacious "nationalizations" decreed by Mobutu, who has resorted to intrigues and coups d'etat in order to impose himself on his allies, with Washingnton's effective approval.

On the other hand the Congolese people, under the leadership of the National Liberation Council, their genuine representative, seek recovery from the blows suffered, and reports from the Western, Eastern an Northeastern regions indicate that the patriots are actively fighting, arms in hand, to make the true ideals of Lumumba become a reality.

On the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the Congolese people, established by unanimous decision of the participants in the First Tricontinental Conference, the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL exhorts all the member organizations and the revolutionary forces of the world to pay homage to Lumumba, his comrades and all the patriots who have fallen during the past years of struggle; to denounce Mobutu's regime, his false and demagogic policy and his submission to the U.S.; to strengthen and step up their support and carry out effective actions in solidarity with the Congolese revolutionaries who advance on the revolutionary road toward their definitive liberation.

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL, CONDEMNING NORTH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND THE PUPPET CLIQUE OF PAK JUNG HI FOR THE NEW REPRESSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH KOREA.

The U. S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have unleashed a violent repression against the South Korean patriots.

Following the instructions of its masters, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi prepared a plot against what they termed "the case of the operative group destined to spread communism in the South," even going so far as to arrest a considerable number of South Korean intellectuals residing in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and other countries. Later on, under the absurd accusation of "communist espionage" and of having contacts with North Korea, they held a "trial," on December 13th., against the prisoners, some of which were forthwith condemned to death and the remaining ones were sentenced to long prison terms or life imprisonment.

They have also brought up the "case of the Revolutionary Popular Party," whose falsity has already been uncovered, and they have proceeded to arrest many democratic patriots of South Korea, because the latter have demanded that the imperialist colonial domination of South Korea be ended and also demand the establishment of a democratic government; they claim that the "Society for the Comparative Study of Nationalism" is a seditious organization, whereas it is in reality an academic group, and they continue to prosecute its members. This overwhelming oppression extends throughout all of South Korea.

These desperate criminal acts of U. S. imperialism are directed to trying to stop the struggle of the people of South Korea, in order to have the Pak Jung Hi clique and its disreputable "government," keeping South Korea under its domination, while they continue developing their plans of aggression against the DPR of Korea.

The people of South Korea have been subjected to the most cruel and inhuman repression under U. S. occupation. Hundreds of patriots are languishing in the jails, and many of them have been murdered. To this state of terror must be added the chaotic financial situation in this territory, which under U. S. occupation serves only as a source of riches for foreign exploitation.

The rejection of U. S. occupation by the people of South Korea has become more evident during recent years, and the struggle against the imperialists and their puppets and for the reunifi-

cation of the nation has attained greater strength. The people of Korea are determined to defeat the U. S. occupation and the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, and obtain full independence. No repression or criminal maneuver will ever be able to stop the struggle of the Korean people in order to achieve their independent reunification.

Faced with these facts, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL vigorously condemns U. S. imperialism and the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, and expresses its resolute support to the just struggle of the people of South Korea. At the same time, it appeals to all the member organizations, all the revolutionary organizations and all progressive peoples to express their support and endorse the joint communique emitted last November 30th. by the democratic mass organizations of the DPR of Korea exhorting all progressive forces of the world energetically to condem United States imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, for their criminal maneuver of holding the "trial" and their barbarous repression against the patriotic people of South Korea, at the same time expressing their positive support and solidarity toward the people of Korea, in their just struggle to eject the imperialist aggressors from South Korea proceeding in the independent reunification of the country.

Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAL.

"This Great Humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move Forward".

MESSAGE TO HUU THO

Dr. Nguyen Huu Tho
President of the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam.

On behalf of the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat we wish to express to you and through you to the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation, to the fighters of the PLAF and to the entire South Vietnamese people our warmest congratulations for the successful military operations carried out in Saigon, Da Nang and Hue, as well as against many other provincial capitals and important U.S. bases and installations. We have witnessed how these actions, especially in the case of the principal cities and capitals, have become genuine popular insurrections, as demostrated by the active participation of all sectors of the population who have wielded their weapons next to the LAF combatants and large numbers of puppet soldiers, who are weary of serving the U.S. Goverment and of fighting their own brothers.

The capture of many cities and the setting up of revolutionary power under the leadership of the Alliance of the National and Peaceful Forces; the control of entire districts and the assaults against the U.S. embassy, the Presidential Palace and the headquarters of Generals Westmoreland and Johnson, in the very heart of Saigon; the attacks against Da Nang, Nha Trang, Da Lata, Buom-me-Thuot and many other cities and bases, along with the encirclement and siege of the key enemy positions and bases throughout South Viet Nam, have shaken world public opinion. The U.S. ruling circles find themselves in a state of disconcert, confusión and panic unprecedented in the history of that country and are stupefied to witness what to them is inexplicable: the victory of the armed South Vietnamese people in spite of the military and economic might of the United States and its satellites.

All the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world are jubilant and elated in the wake of such brilliant victories, which they hail wholeheartedly and which they consider as their own. Such victories strengthen the resolve to fight of all combatants whether in Guatemala or Colombia, Angola or the so-called Portuguese Guinea, Thailand, Philippines or Laos. The courage and example of the Vietnamese fighters, their irrevocable decision to fight, their audacity and that of their people, encourage all the peoples and organizations that are now confronting U.S. imperialism or its satellites, and constitute an outstanding example for them.

At this time when definitive victory in South Viet Nam seems near at hand and more tangible, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL reafirms its firm and most decided support of the heroic and decisive struggle waged by the South Vietnamese people, of the National Front for Liberation, of

the People's Liberation Armed Forces, of the Alliance of National and Peaceful Firces and of all patriots who, with the tenacious resistance and support of their brothers of the North, are contributing to the final defeat of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam.

The victory in Viet Nam shows all the peoples and revolutionaries of the world that the road to follow in order to attain and defend their true independence, is that of revolution and the armed resistance of the whole people no matter how small and no matter how powerful the forces that oppose them might be. Today more than ever, Viet Nam confirms the way to be followed for the final defeat of U.S. imperialism and our definitive liberation: that of "Creating two, three, many Viet Nams..."

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

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OSPAAAL P.O.B. 4224
Radiograme OSPAAAL
Havana, Cuba

Year III April 1968 No. 25

OSPAAAL Radio Schedule

DAYS, SCHEDULES AND FREQUENCIES OF BROADCASTS OF OSPAAAL OVER RADIO HAVANA CUBA (SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

"THIS MARCH OF GIANTS"

SPANISH

LATIN AMERICA

SATURDAY

9:15 and 11:15 a.m. (E.S.T.)

16 meter band - 17715 kcs.
19 meter band - 15270 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
25 meter band - 11735 kcs.
25 meter band - 11760 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

2:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15270 kcs.
25 meter band - 1170 kcs.

10:45 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
31 meter band - 9550 kcs.
31 meter band - 9655 kcs.
49 meter band - 6060 kcs.

SUNDAY

9 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
31 meter band - 9550 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

MONDAY

2:30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

25 meter band - 11865 kcs.
25 meter band - 11930 kcs.

"TRICONTINENTAL NEWSCAST"

SPANISH
LATIN AMERICA
SATURDAY

6:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
31 meter band - 9525 kcs.
31 meter band - 9550 kcs.
49 meter band - 6060 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

9:30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.
19 meter band - 15270 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
31 meter band - 9550 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

SUNDAY

6:30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
31 meter band - 9525 kcs.
31 meter band - 9550 kcs.
49 meter band - 6060 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

11:30 a.m. (E.S.T.)

16 meter band - 17715 kcs.
19 meter band - 15270 kcs.
19 meter band - 15340 kcs.
25 meter band - 11735 kcs.
25 meter band - 11760 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

MONDAY

2:45 p.m. (E.S.T.)

25 meter band - 11865 kcs.
25 meter band - 11930 kcs.

"TRICONTINENTAL NEWSCAST"

ENGLISH

SATURDAY

5:00 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.

NORTH AMERICA

SUNDAY

9:30, 10:30 and 12:00 p.m. (E.S.T.)

31 meter band - 9525 kcs.
25 meter band - 11760 kcs.
49 meter band - 6135 kcs.

CALIFORNIA AREA

SUNDAY

2:30 a.m. (E.S.T.)

31 meter band - 9655 kcs.

"TRICONTINENTAL NEWSCAST"

FRENCH

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

SUNDAY

12:40 p.m. and 4:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)

25 meter band - 11865 kcs.
25 meter band - 11930 kcs.

MONDAY

2:45 p.m. and 4:45 a.m. (E.S.T.)

31 meter band - 9525 kcs.

EUROPE

SUNDAY

2:30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

19 meter band - 15230 kcs.

NORTH AMERICA

SUNDAY

10:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)

49 meter band - 6135 kcs.